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A BUCKING BRONCHO.

COL ROOSEVELT'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE "WHITE-FACED KID."

He Did No: Impress the Cowboys Enverably on First Ampearance, But Score Won Their Admiration—The Little Game

There are a few men among the Rough Riders who first met their famous leader out in the Bad lands of Dakota. where Colonel Roosevelt's ranches are located. One of these is Fred Herrig, of Troop K, who was formerly employed on the Elkhorn range.

"Hunted with Roosevelt?" said Trooper Herrig the other day, in answer to a question. "Indeed I have, on his Dakota ranch at Elkhorn, and along the hills of San Juan. It was more fun out in the Bad Lands than it heat than the same weight of coal. was in Cuba.

"The colonel, as we all call him now. had two ranches when I first knew nim in the Bad Lands, the Elkhorn and the Chimney Butte he named 'em. They lay on a government range along the Little Missouri river, just south of Medora. There was plenty of big game when he first went out to that country, in 1883, and everybody sized him up for a grassy tenderfuot. 'Twas in Medora (named after the Marquis de Mores' wife, a New York lady), in front



COLONRI. THEODORS BOOSEVELT. of Joe Ferris' store, that a lot of us planned a little surprise for Mr. Roosevelt. He looked like a kid-I believe he was only a little past twenty, and what with his eyeglasses and his kneebreeches and his little brown mustache. he did look too nice for anything. While he was in Joe Ferris' buying postage stamps. Will Dow, who after ward worked with me on the ranch, and a cowboy named Merrifield, and myself, unsaddled Roosevelt's pony, led him off, and put the saddle and bridle on a broncho that was a dead ringer that broncho, for he'd already thrown Hellroaring Bill Jones once that morning. So we kind of sidled off to see the fun. By and by Roosevelt came out of the shop and started to mount. He was near-sighted, but he couldn't have told those cayuses apart anyway.

"The broncho let him get into the saddle and then the beast bunched his feet and humped his back and Roosevelt went off as easy as you please. Nobody said anything except Joe Ferris, who came out of the door and asked if he was hurt.

'Not a bit of it,' said Roosevelt. and up he went again. But the Whitefaced Kid, that's what we called the broncho, didn't wait for him to get his right foot in the leathers this time before he pitched the young fellow right over his head. It was the allfiredest jolt I ever saw. Roosevelt turned a somersault and then sat down so hard his glasses broke. Will Dow and I went to help him up; Merrifield was laughing so he couldn't move. Roosevelt didn't notice any of us. He just looked kinder surprised as he scrambled up-the dust was four inches thick in the road. 'It's too had I broke my glasses, said he, and he limped into the store.

"We thought he'd had enough of it, and were wondering how we could change nags again, when the tenderfoot came out with a new pair of glasses he'd fished out of his hand-bag, and blast my eyes if he didn't jump on the Kid's back again, and so quick this time the broncho didn't feel him till he'd got both feet in the stirrups and a good grip with his knees. Then maybe the Kid didn't start down the road lickety split. In a minute he was out of sight in a cyclone of dust.

"There were only about eleven inhabitants in the town then, and it wasn't long until the news got out that the White-faced Kid was murdering a tenderfoot. We held a massmeeting In front of Ferris' store, and when the overland train from the East pulled in, and another tenderfoot got off and asked for Mr. Roosevelt, and said his name was Doctor Lambert, and he came from New York, we said as how his friend. Mr. Roosevelt. was just about needing a doctor, and bad, too. But before we could explain, lickety eplit through the dust came the Whitefaced Kid, and there on his back, with -all his teeth showing, was the doctor's friend, Roosevelt. When he clapped this peepers on Doctor Lambert he let out a whoop that couldn't have been beat by any cowboy on the Little Missouri. We took a shine to him from that very day. Any fellow who could ride White-faced Kid at one trial and holler like that was the man for our money, except that we didn't have any money-until we hired out to Roose-

England's Gas.

Some 7,000,000 tons of coal are annually used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of gas.

Sugar and Salt Patents. No fewer than 2,401 patents have been taken out on processes for making sugar and salt.

LIQUID FUEL FOR STEAMERS

Saving It Makes in Labor an Important

Liquid fuel for steamers is exacting much attention in the columns of technical journals. A notable trial of petroleum on the steamship Haliotis is They Irled to Work on Him Failed. . reported as having brought out the advantages of this fuel most prominently. The bunkers of the ship are so constructed that they can be used for either oil or coal. From them the oil is pumped to a service tank above the boilers, whence it flows by gravity to a device at the furnace doors, where by means of a steam jet it is "pulverized." or broken into spray. Its comshustion is carried on without any layer of incandescent coal. It is claimed that a given weight of oil developes more which means a reduction in the dead weight of fuel that must be carried for a voyage. In the trial mentioned it was found that 2.27 pounds of ordinary English north country coal were used for each indicated horse power per hour, as compared with 1.67 pounds of oil.

in the Eastern trade, where steamers have to rely on inferior Japanese and Indian coals, the comparison is still more in favor of the liquid fuel. For instance, a steamer requiring a minimum of 500 tons of coal for her voyage from Aden to Singapore could cover the distance on 300 tons of oil, thus largely increasing her cargo capacity. The speed at which the fuel can be taken on board is another great advantage. While the coaling in one hour may amount to sixty or eighty tons, 400 tons of oil can be pumped into the bunkers in the same time. The saving of labor is another important consideration. Once the burners are regulated, the supply goes on automatically, and a whole voyage may be run without once opening the furnace doors, This reduces the number of stokers, and those who are engaged are able to work under much pleasanter and more healthful conditions. Very little smoke is produced, a feature which commends the use of liquid fuel very strongly for men-of-war. The ease of its stowage also favors its use in the closely-packed interiors of torpedoboat destroyers. The consumption of steam, involving a serious loss of fresh water, is one of its few disadvantages.

Wireless Telegraphy.

A good illustration of one of the possible uses of wireless telegraphy was afforded on the other side of the Atlantic, shortly after the Prince of Wales injured his knee. He was on board his yacht, and it was cruising off the Isle of Wight. By means of the Marconi apparatus he was able to send queen, who was at Osborne house Other members of the royal family. also made use of the installation among them the Duke of York and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Two interesting discoveries were made at this time. The system appeared to work better in heavy weather than when the sir was clear. And on one occasion a straight line between the sending and receiving instruments passed through a hill, and yet no interference was experienced. At present it is not known whether the electromagnetic waves went through the earth at this point or curved up over the hill and then came down again.

Travelling by Tappa. When the English officer in India inmorning call, he orders out his tappa, pictures and letter press are both en-

which is a kind of basket, and is borne on the back of a coolie.



LOOKS TO BE MAND ON THE COOLER. This particular class of coolie is usually from the Cossia tribe, who always carry loads thus, the basket fastened to the bearer by a band around his forehead.

Pin Preduction.

In Birmingham, England, 37.000.000 pins are produced daily, while the other manufacturing places in England are responsible for about 19,000,000 a day. France furnishes the market with 20,000,000 each day, and Germany and other countries yield 10,000,000."

One Hundred Pound Boots. Few people are aware of the immense weight which a diver carries with him under the water. The diving boots alone sometimes weigh 100 pounds

A New Yarnish.

One of the constituents of the best qualities of varnish is a resin known as kauri, which is only found in New Zealand.

INDIAN SIGNAL SERVICE

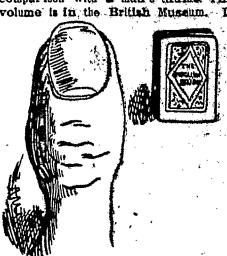
They Have Long Telephoned by Use of Drums.

Travelers in uncivilized countries have often wondered how some savage tribes were able to transmit news for hundreds of miles with no apparent facilities for doing so. An interesting light is thrown on this subject by Jose Bach, who tells of the means by which the Indians on the Amason communicate with each other at a distance. The natives live in groups of 100 to 200 persons, in settlements half a mile or a mile apart. In each dwelling there is a wooden drum, which is buried for half its height in sand mixed with fragments of wood, hone and mice, and has a triple diaphragm of leather, wood and rubber. When this drum is struck with a wooden mailet the sound travels far, and is distinctly heard in the other drams in the neighboring dwellings. It is beyond doubt that the trans

mission of the sound takes place through the earth, since the blows struck are scarcely audible outside the houses in which the instruments are placed. After a "malocca," or dwelling. has been "called up" by an initial blow conversation is carried on between the two drums. Mr. Bach's explanation i that the communication is facilitated by the nature of the ground, the drums dorbtless resting upon one and the same stratum of rock, since transmission through ordinary alluvial earth could not be depended upon. This method furnishes an ingenious modification of the process employed by Indians for perceiving distant noises (such as the gallop of a horse), which consists in applying the ear to the

Thunder in Various Region's. Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms ninety-seven days in the year. After it are Sumatra, with eighty-six days; Hindoostan, with afty-six; Borneo, with fifty-four; the Gold Coast, with fifty-two, and Rio de Janeiro, with fifty-one. In Europe. Italy occupies the first place, with thirty-eight days of thunder, while France and Southern Russia have sixteen days. Great Britain and Switzerland have each seven days, and Norway has four. Thunder is rare at Cairo, being heard only three days in the year, and extremely rare in Northern Turkistan and the polar regions.

Smallest Book in the World. This is not a thumbnall sketch, but it is a picture of the smallest book in the world, the size being indicated by comparison with a man's thumb. The colume is in the British Museum.



is called "Schloss's English Bilou Almanac." and bears the data 1839. The tends to take a short journey or pay a book is beautifully illustrated, and

> graved. The Most Curious Ergs.

A shark's egg is one of the oddest only its gallons apiece ooking things imaginable and has no more resemblance to an egg, strictly black.

It is unprovided with shell, as we understand that word, but the contents are protected by a thick, leathern covering, which has almost as much clasticity about it as a covering of India rubber would have...

The "feelers" mentioned catch hold of and wind themselves round pieces of seaweed and other floating objects. and hang there until the egg is hatch. ed providing it does not get destroyed. One variety of the shark lays eight-

een eggs during the month of April. These float about until early in Dacomber, when the little sharks emerge, the period of incubation having been about nine months.

Treasure Sands.

A Spanish galleon with a caugo of \$17,000,000 and many hars of gold was than twenty years ago. Dollars are zation. frequently washed up on the sands, Helston, an English iron founder, has just organized a company to exploit these buried riches.

The Staff of Lafe.

The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two or three feet long. while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls four of five feet in length, and in many cases luggage train on the London & Birm. even six feet.

Russians in the Holy Land, The greatest pligrimages to the Holy Land are undertaken by the Russians. It has been calculated that between 30.000 and 40,000 Russians visit Pales tine every year.

75,000 Elephanis a Year. boys, billiard balls and knife handles,

THE AMOUNT YOURAIT

SOME FIGURES ON THE MEAT AND DRIMK OF THE WORLD.

They Will Be Very Apr to Salpabe Tel -The Average American Officer Is a Good Realthy Freder Mew They Com pare With Other Countries

Did you ever stop to consider box much you sait in the course of the year? If you are the average American offfron here is a part of your annual bill of fare: One hundred and forty-seven pounds

of meet, 133 eggs, 200 pounds of potstoes, 240 pounds of wheat (in bread, &c.). 72 pounds of sugar, 24 ounces of tes, 155 caunces of coffee and four pounds of rice. We are no more frugal in our use of

beer, wine and tobacco, the yearly average being 43 ounces of tobacco to each person, 16 gallone of bear and about two querts of wine.

Ireland leads all other countries in potato esting, the appual communities there being 1,467 pounds to each person or over four pounds a day. Germany, with an annual per capita consumption of 1,300 pounds comes next: the Netherlandscoming third, and Italy bringing up the extreme year with an annual per capita consumption of only forty-eight pounds.

France heads the list in the consumption of wheat, maine 300,000,000 bushels a year, or 467 pounds to each inhabitant. Canada comes second. Japan using least-twenty-two pounds per capita per year.

But in the use of meats the difference between the divers countries is best meen. The United States stands well at the lead of the list, consuming 11,000,000,000 pounds a year. Of this meat 5,000,000,000 pounds are beef 4,000,000,000 pork and 200,000,000 mutton. Great Britain comes second in ment consumption, averaging yearly 100 pounds to such person. Norway stands third in per capita communication. while Italy uses only 14 pounds of meet to the inhabitant.

We are also at the head of the list in egg-auting, using 10,000,000,000 eggs a year. Canada is second, with a par capita consumption of 90 eggs a year (to our 181), Italy's oldinas baving but

forty-meven mplece. The use of rice differs will more widely among different-nations. The whole: United States uses but \$00,000; 600 pounds (4 pounds per capits), while leaves begin to turn before the front the province of Bombay, in India, uses comes. An emissist potential, in specific 10,000,000,000 psunds as year, or \$47 ing to a reporter of the Washington to each person. We use less rice to Biar, said: each inhabitant than Spain, Great Brief tain on Italy.

Our nation uses more induces than that votor in the talk. The pounds a year; but the per capita sea- posed of the exists to sumption falls far below that of Bel- | When the same counts to glum, which leads the world with 110 turn the natural grown of

oundes aplece)...

370 ounces at year to each inhabitant, posure and soil. A cry hot single We are but fourth on the coffee drink produces more brilliant follows than ing list, using 725,000,000, pounds a one that is damp and post. This is the however, sllows but 8 ounces to seek

Great-Britain leads in ner canita beer drinking, consuming 1,200,000 ask ions a mean or su millons to make person. Germany is a sensel, with 1,400,000,000 mallons, which is 27 malions to each inhabitant. We average

Spalm, haly and Greece was little beer, but are well up in wine drinking. peaking than it has to a paving stone. Spain being at the head, with the sale In one variety it is pillow shaped and lons to every person. The United has a long "horn," or "feeler," at each States use but two quarts per capita. corner. The average size is about 2x In other words the average Speniard 134 inches and the color almost pure drinks sevents times as much wine as the average American

Miles Inches The desire for stimulants of some kind, and a knowledge of their beneficial action when used in moderation, sagms to be instructive in all but the

wery lowest races of mankind. At first sight it would seem that the Moslem races would form an exception just as a grapevine tendril would do, to this rule, but there is not the case. As a matter of religious discipline they abstain from alcohol, but in outfee and oplum they have stimulants better sulted to inhabitants of hot countries than alcohol. The same may be said of the Hindoos, and the large numbers of Mongois who take no alcohol. These races are in about the third rank of civilization.

In the first two ranks, not only is there no race which uses no stimulants. best it is a fact that the complexity and wrecked on the beach at Gunwalloe, in the Lizard district of Cornwall, more than twenty years ago. Dollars are

A Come of Lave.

Lava streams that have flowed out of Vesuvius during the last three years have deposited 105,000,000 cubic metres of lava on the sides of the mountain. A cone of lava 550 feet high has been formed, out of which fresh streams are doving.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O The longest train on record was a ingham Rallway (now the London & Northwestern), which measured from engine to guard's van nearly three

questers of a mile.

Pootney Wine Queen Victoria's footmen west wire which have eight rows of curis, where as those of the Prince of Wales are all It takes the tusks of 75,000 elephants lowed seven rows, and those of the year to supply the world's plane Lord Mayor of London are given at

Election of the Particular

Professor Howard of the Washing ton Entomological Barens, has made a careful computation, and decision that a single female by may in our CALLER DECEMBER AND STREET OF 4.472,244,103,638.712;359,224.86m. Phil estimate autroses that all the progest and descendants generation after generation survive and enter favorable conditions for the properation of the species—which condition of things does

not socur in natures. Such a figure is use wask for us to grasp, and we must reduce it to some basis of reckoning. By the very sooursie weighing of one member of the tribe of windowpane busiers the weight was found to be swe centi-Ciscomes; "that its its wearig to be 1.400 flies to make an ounce avoirdupoise. Meadurement showed that the creature was four-tenths of an inch long.

With these figures we can arrive at some interesting conclusions. To make a pound, 12,400 flox would be required. which means that 50/278,000 of the 11ttle pests go to the soul.

Try and imagine a ton of fiel. Yet it is not such an extraordinary quantity. A good-sixed elephant weight ten tons, yet it would be balanced on the scale by only a proportion of the numher of files mentioned by Professor Howard.

Calculation shows that Barard's enormous Agures would make \$ 100. 600,000,000 fir-elephants. But the reremarkable nature of the statement in not fully apparent without a little more

easy arithmetic. To prevent the evillor overcowding among elephants the world be mederes y to give each one an average space measuring litteen feet winere that is 215 square feet. It follows, therefore, that 123,000 ty-elephants could stand on one square mile of territory, But when we look at that figure and compare it with our total of 1,000,000,000,-800, we sak ourselves how great als area would be required to seconising date them all. Nearly twice the total area of the globe would be meeded to give all these monsters standing fooms.

Autumm Lonwood

Many people seem to suppose that the front is responsible for the belgist. follage of fall, though a moment's comsideration organish show themselve in

"Probably metroms personal ford mad knows funt why the immerch cunces to each person our 42. We is retarded and order out the stand fifth in per capita use of inherical tions the green of the less the world is tendrinking, allowing per year 88 onness for each person. We use 110,000,000 pounds a year (14 ference in colors is the standard of the less than the green of the less than year 88 onness for each person. We use 110,000,000 pounds a year (14 ference in colors is the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the colors in the standard of the less than the standard of th in combinations of the or lines The Netherlands stand in the lors stituents of the green theres, the most rank as coffee drinkers, saing the rate of seldings. year, or 155 ounces aplece. Russia, reason that American and man are so much more gorgeous than those of Englandiand Scotland

> Anaderial Ballway in Course A manufacture of the control of the nest perpendienter effere en Livere niong alternations

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1 Carer Adventisement. There appeared in the Manufacture Guardia of a recent dete this queerndvon sement: Wanted, an Oldham-widow: state condition and dowests price." The is not a "matrimental clube. ed ... but a profer our a piece of machinery, very much as it the estym-

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Done (ead)). A speed of it been to a support of the second \$5,000,00**0**,

il." An 'Oldham Weow is a piece of spinning machinery. As: "Americal devil" is a steam disting.

Manuscrie de Mississie Mr. Gladatone it sine mixto Prime Minister since Chatham to receive the recognition of Lipstille mostroneat. Als other Prime Ministers visualistly had been work Print Published in American And Bessensteid.

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