

THE MAN WOLF OF INDIA

Legend of Romulus and Remus Supported by His Capture.

THE ONLY ONE CAPTURED

He Knows Animal Language, But Cannot Talk to Human Beings.—Once, After Meeting a Baboon He Was Able to Warn the Men of Approach of a Tiger.

A real Mowgli has been captured in India—a man wolf, who speaks no language, but grunts, snarls, growls and howls, who walks on hands and feet, and who was nurtured as a child by a wolf.

There are wolf reared children in India. Much valuable and trustworthy evidence has been collected to establish the fact, so long denied as unworthy of credence, that human babies have been carried off and nurtured by wolves.

The jungle folks of India live in forest villages in lower Bengal. They belong to the Dhavidians, Kroids, Kashmeres, Paris and Khasis tribes. Many of the people of the Dravidian tribes and castes acquire a knowledge of wild animals which is astounding. No wonder that Kipling made Kowgli talk with the elephant, the tiger and the wolf.

The man wolf of India is usually supposed to have been dragged by a she wolf from his home while a baby and carried into the jungle. The strange, wild foster mother moved by pity, would nurture the helpless child. When the child grew older it knew no other home than the jungle. The boy learned to find his own food. He knew no language except that of the jungle. He learned to live with the animals. He knew the ways of the tiger and the elephants, as well as of the fox and of the serpent. As he grew to manhood he was a wild, naked creature fearing man as an animal.

Officers of the Indian geographical survey have evidence of the discovery and capture of a real man wolf. He was found in the jungle of lower Bengal and sent in to the military post, at first wild and untamed, afterwards becoming docile but suspicious.

This man wolf apparently was twenty years old. He walked or ran on the ball of the foot, with the heel raised and the knee bent. His hands were bent back at the wrist, showing that he was accustomed to walking and running about on hands and feet.

This man wolf—so far as known the only one ever captured—could see in the dark. His ear could detect sounds unnoticed by white men. Often, while sitting in a group around a campfire the man wolf would raise his head, its nostrils dilating and sniffing the air. Then it would stealthily creep into the jungle. Officers and soldiers following would always find a tiger or a buffalo. And yet up to the time the man wolf had scented the intruder and heard the rustling in the grass of its footsteps its presence was unsuspected.

Again, the man wolf in walking through the forests with the British officers, seemed to be able to converse with the monkeys that swung and chattered by hundreds in the trees. At one time a large baboon swung from a branch of a huge tree, and, as the man wolf turned, and, pointing toward the jungle, made the English officers understand that a tiger was following close upon them, waiting for an opportunity to attack. The officers sprang into the jungle and found and shot a large striped beast, one of the largest they had ever seen. And the only warning they had had of its presence was what the baboon had told the man wolf.

When first captured the man wolf would not eat food given him by the English officers. When offered food he would smell of it, run it over and over in his hands, and reject it. The English never knew how he got his meals, for he sought them in the forest alone. In time, however, he learned to eat the white man's food, but even then he would not eat at a table. Living in a corner of a room given up to him, his bedding of rags and straw, for he would have no other, he would carry his food to this pile and hide it, sometimes for days. Then he would drag it out and eat it, as a dog or a wolf might.

Of course, this man wolf could not talk. He understood whatever was said to him just as a dog might understand his master.

He always slept in his straw bed, curled up as nearly like a dog or a wolf as possible. His knees always were drawn up to his chin and his head bent as he slept. He wore clothes when given them, but soon reduced them to rags.

Natives of the village told the English officers that the parents of the man wolf lost him when he was a baby and that he was carried off by a wolf. They said he always lived in the jungle with the animals and that he would come into the village occasionally, and then only for a short stay. The natives persisted in their belief that the man wolf could talk with all the animals.

But the ways of civilization proved his death. He lost the vigor of outdoor life and soon fell a victim to consumption, his case attracting wide attention in scientific circles in India.—Chicago Tribune.

Koreans Screen Their Houses.
Every Korean hides his house from the public gaze by a number of screens. The poor man employs hedges and fences; the rich man many high walls. Between the walls are grown gorgeous flowers; lotus ponds are also to be found there.

GOLD MEDALS

Given to Horses Which Went Through the Boer Campaign.

We have previously referred to the fact that several of the horses that went through the South African campaign have been decorated with war medals, and a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who was passing the Horse Guards the other day has expressed to our contemporary his wonderment at seeing a medal depending from the martingale of one of the sentries' mounts. It was a South African medal, with no fewer than six bars and the ribbon. "I asked," the correspondent says, "the young giant sitting on the horse's back, whether the medal with the six bars belonged to him or the horse. 'To the horse,' he said. Then in answer to further queries, he told me the horse was one of 260 originally sent out to South Africa, with their troop, and the only one that after 18 months' service had come back, and there he was still fit for work and for warfare. The medal, the soldier said, had been specially awarded to his mount by the queen." As a matter of fact quite a large number of horses have been similarly decorated, and they are not the only animals upon which the distinction of a medal has been conferred. A decoration has been bestowed on the Welsh Fusiliers' goat; and a dog, which accompanied another infantry regiment throughout the war, has been selected for a similar honor. Nevertheless, it is a fact that there are several thousands of men, having, as regulars or volunteers fought from end to end of the campaign, are still waiting for their decorations, and many indeed, appear to have renounced all hope of ever receiving them.

Havana's Cemetery.

Havana's cemetery is typical of the burying places of all Spanish-American countries. It consists of a wall eight to ten feet thick, honeycombed with niches for the reception of coffins, and surrounding a plot of land which is never used for burial purposes, and is usually in a neglected condition. The cemetery is run by the municipal authorities and the niches are rented. The payment required upon the sealing of one of these holes in the wall insures an undisturbed resting place for its contents for three or five years from that time, according to the particular custom of the locality. Then an annual rental must be paid for a period of twenty-five years, at the end of which time the tenant gets a title in perpetuity. But how few ever find a last resting place in one of these niches is shown by the fact that, despite the tremendous increase in population since it was built two or three centuries ago, the cemetery has never been enlarged, and there are always plenty of vacancies. Upon default of payment of the rental the bones are raked out of the niche, and it is ready for the next occupant. The bones are placed in one corner of the cemetery, and there, at least, they lie undisturbed through the passing years as the pile constantly grows larger.—Ex.

The Smallest Known Thing.

Perhaps I may attempt to illustrate the profound truth, enunciated in a recent art critique in this paper, that large and small are not absolute but relative terms. The electron—which was referred to as the smallest thing we know—bears to the atom of which it is a constituent a relation all but incredible. This is the way Sir Oliver Lodge puts it. Let us imagine an atom as large as St. Paul's Cathedral. The electrons which circle within it will then be about the size of this full stop. The distances between the electrons will be comparable, relatively to their size, to those between the planets of the solar system. Now let us see what is the real size of this atom thus magnified to the size of St. Paul's. Lord Kelvin has answered that. He calculated that if a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth its constituent atoms would be somewhere between the size of small shot and cricket balls. Having thus obtained an idea as to the size of an atom, try to conceive to the electron, which bears to it the relation that a full stop bears to St. Paul's Cathedral. Large and small are terms relative to the mind of man who coined them, and the best answer to the annotator who declares that the Dutch painters taught the insignificance of man is that saying of the Greek philosopher, "Man is the measure of all things."—Pall Mall Gazette.

When Bees Were Used in War.

There are at least two recorded instances in which bees have been used as weapons of defense in war. When the Roman general Lucullus was warring against Mithridates, he sent a force against the city of Themiscyra. As they besieged the walls, the inhabitants threw down on them myriads of swarms of bees. These at once began an attack which resulted in the raising of the siege. These doughy little insects were also once used with equal success in England. Chester was besieged by the Danes and Norwegians, but its Saxon defenders threw down on them the beehives of the town, and the siege was soon raised.

Women Ministers in U. S.

Fifty-three women in the United States have been regularly ordained and are doing the full work of ministers. Forty-five of the fifty-three are married, although some of them were ordained before marriage. Most of them have independent parishes, where they preach, make pastoral visits and officiate at marriages and at funerals.

SOME HISTORICAL SIEGES

Alexandria Silenced in Ten Hours, Short Record.

AWFUL BOMBARDMENTS

Gibraltar, Although Week After Week 6,000 Shells a Day Were Hurlled at It, Withstood Allied Fleets of Spain and France for Eight Hundred and Seventy-four Days.

In shortness and decisiveness it will be difficult to beat the record of Alexandria, every gun of which was effectually silenced within ten hours by our fleet under Admiral Seymour, says London Tit-Bits. But these few hours witnessed such a destructive deluge of shot and shell as might well have laid a big city in ruins. No fewer than 10,000 projectiles were hurled against the forts of Alexandria, many of them monsters of 1,700 pounds weight, fired from 81-ton guns. Singularly enough, this murderous hail of iron did little damage to the fortifications, the majority of the shells burying themselves harmlessly in the parapets of sand which had been raised to protect the batteries.

But so terrible was the havoc and slaughter wrought among the adherents of Arabi Pasha by the flying fragments of the shells which exploded; while some of the shells started a fire which destroyed almost the whole of the town.

Sabastopol, with its grim, massive forts were quickly evacuated, while some defended by 700 guns, many of them of heavy calibre, held out against the combined armies of France and England for 327 days. When, however, the place was evacuated, it was found that the town was in ruins; and to complete the work of destruction such docks and forts as still remained standing were blown up by the engineers of the allied forces.

It took 132 days for the Germans to bring Paris to her knees a generation ago. During January, 1871, no fewer than 10,000 shells were rained on to the doomed town every day, and of these 500 fell into the city proper. During a single day, January 3, the Prussians hurled 25,000 projectiles at Paris at a cost of £2,600,000. The havoc they wrought was fearful, and the resultant fires threatened to destroy whole districts. During the siege no fewer than 40,000 of the inhabitants succumbed to disease and hunger.

For ninety-four days Plevna defied the pick of the Russian army, although its defenders were hopelessly outnumbered, and on December 10, 1877, after the last grain of rye had been eaten, the indomitable Turks sallied forth and tried to hew their way through the Russian legions. Osman Pasha commanded his gallant remnant in person; three lines of trenches were pierced, but the odds against them were too great. Surrounded by almost countless hordes of the enemy, his men mown down by sweeping torrents of bullets and shells, the brave leader at last yielded to fate and allowed the white flag to flutter from the roof of the hut near which he was lying mutilated and in agony.

Khartoum withstood the Mahdi and his hosts for 341 days, under the brave direction of Gordon; and in Kars, Gen. Williams, with 15,000 men, with provisions for three months and an investment of 50,000,000, kept an army of 50,000,000, from June to November. "Gen. Williams," wrote Mouravieff, the Russian general, to his gallant foe, "you have made yourself a name in history, and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation which will satisfy the demands of war without disgracing humanity."

Gibraltar, as all the world knows, stood impregnable against all the assaults of Spain and France for 874 days, although week after week 6,000 shells were hurled at it every day, and, in spite of the combined attack of forty-six sail of the line, a countless fleet of gun and mortar boats, and floating batteries which had cost £500,000 to construct.

Richmond, Virginia, was defended by Gen. Lee through a year of terrible fighting, until the seizure of his lines of supply compelled him to evacuate it on April 2, 1865; Lucknow held out for eighty-six days, when Gen. Havelock came to its relief; and Strasburg, with all its strength, defended by a garrison of 17,000 men, had to surrender to the Germans after a siege of forty-eight days. Among other notable sieges Mafeking survived seven months, Kimberley 123 days, Ladysmith 118, Potchefstroom ninety-four, Metz seventy-two, Gaeta seventy-seven, and Chitral Fort forty-six days.

A much closer parallel to the siege of Port Arthur can be found in the bombardment of Santiago during the recent war between America and Spain. The United States warships Texas, Indiana and Brooklyn opened fire on the towns at a range of six miles, and for three hours poured shells into it with such deadly effect that, although the gunners could not even see their target, fifty-seven buildings were wrecked and set on fire, and it was said that a few hours more firing would have laid the whole place in ruins. Even more effective was the demoralization caused by the bombardment, which directly led to the surrender of the town.

FRANCE AND EGYPT

Almost as Many French as English in Egypt.

In view of the new Anglo-French agreement, it may not be out of place to note the extent of French interests in the valley of the Nile. These are enumerated in the Paris Temps, by M. Villiers, who maintains that, until now, France has preserved all her privileges, those she holds from the capitulations as well as those secured by the conventions of 1876 and 1879, viz., personal liberty, inviolability of domicile, exemption from taxation except custom dues, house tax, and the municipal tax at Alexandria, and a special jurisdiction. As to the more recent interests of the French they are, says M. Villiers, guaranteed by the Calise re la Dette, and the agreement which created the mixed tribunals. There are in Egypt, according to the census of 1897, no fewer than 14,155 French subjects, as against 19,500 English, of whom 7,000 are soldiers and 6,500 Maltese speaking Italian. Of the 2,340,000,000 francs of the Egyptian Dette, 1,880,000,000 francs are held by Frenchmen. The majority of the shareholders and bondholders of the Credit Foncier Egyptien are French. The trade of France with Egypt amounts to between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 francs. There are 108 French commercial establishments, and the landed property belonging to Frenchmen amounts in value to about 53,000,000 francs. Three-fifths of the directors of the Suez canal are French. French missionaries have 15,000 pupils speaking French in their schools. The French law school at Cairo, the French hospitals, and the French clubs continue to exist, while the French department for the study of Egyptian antiquities, upholds, says M. Villiers, "the traditions of our science in the road opened up for it by Bonaparte in 1798."

Chinese Worship of Stone Animals.

Francis H. Nichols in his journey through the Chinese province of Shensi saw a temple where stone animals were worshipped. He says: "In rows of heavily barred brick cages are stone images of animals. They are all life-size and are remarkably well executed. Among them are elephants, tigers, and monkeys, whose sculptors must have secured their models a long distance from Shensi, where the originals are not found. The stone animals stand for the Buddhist idea of reincarnation. They are worshipped as sacred and are supposed, in a vague way to be endowed with life. It is to prevent them from escaping and running away from their worshippers that the cages have wooden bars in front of them. Between the two temples was a pond where fish were fished, or set at liberty. In its workings the system of fonging animals has very much the effect of a humane society on the western side of the world. On the theory that any of the brute creation may be the dwelling place of the soul of a former human being, lame and sick animals become the care of the priests; in some of the larger temples special provision is made for caring for the sick cats and dogs. To fong an animal of any kind is considered an act of supreme virtue. To obtain good luck a pious Chinaman will sometimes purchase a live fish and have a priest fong it. This is done by placing it in the pond reserved for the purpose near the temple."

London, New York, Berlin.

"I agree," writes a correspondent, "that your contributor was justified in saying in yesterday's Chronicle that there is nothing majestic about Berlin. On the other hand, it is certainly handsome and imposing. It is the only modern city I know of that has managed to escape looking artificial. The labor of building Greater Berlin has been most dexterously hidden. There is very little of the deadly uniformity, the Euclidian lines the prosaic precision one notices in New York. Berlin is something considerably better than a mere chessboard of brick and stone and mortar. The streets have a curved and enticing spaciousness; they are shaded with avenues of trees, faultlessly asphalted and clean with a cleanliness surpassing that of Paris. The architecture is rather too florid for English tastes; but for all that decidedly effective, and a drive from Unter der Linden to Charlottenburg will take one past a finer succession of houses than either London or New York can show. And even the official architecture, in spite of the Kaiser's directing patronage, has its points. There are no statues in the Siegesallee quite so unforgivable as those in Central Park and the streets of London."—London Chronicle.

Man Lives in a Glass House.

Tonopah, Nev., enjoys the unique distinction of numbering among its inhabitants a man who lives in a glass house. In consequence of the scarcity and high prices of building material, William F. Peck, a miner, constructed of empty bottles a house 16 feet by 20 feet, with ceiling 8 feet high, containing two rooms. The inside walls are plastered with mortar.

Polygamous Monarchs.

No less than six foreign monarchs with whom the United States and other great Christian powers maintain diplomatic relations, acceding ministers plenipotentiary to their courts, practice polygamy. They are the Moslem Sultan of Turkey and Shah of Persia, the Buddhist King of Siam, the Shintoist Mikado, the Confucian Emperor of China and the Emperor of Corea.

THE CZAR'S VAST WEALTH

So Rich He Can Scarcely Compute the Amount.

HE HAS MANY HOLIDAYS

With His Salary, Royalties From Mines and Other Properties, His Annual Income is About Fifty Millions of Dollars—Vast Sums Left Him by His Subjects.

The Czar of Russia is personally the richest monarch in Europe, and, consequently, in the whole world. He has palaces by the dozen, estates almost without number, and mines that bring him in fabulous sums of money every year, says a London exchange. It was announced from St. Petersburg recently that the Czar had given 200,000,000 rubles (about 100,000,000) from his private treasury to Russia's war fund. Probably this is the largest single gift ever made by an individual donor to any cause.

But the Czar can well afford it. He is unquestionably the richest man on earth. Even Mr. Rockefeller's many millions would look small by comparison with his multitudinous sources of wealth and the vast treasures hoarded for him by his ancestors, for the Romanoffs were always a saving race. No living man can tell the full extent of his wealth, not even Baron Friedrichs, the controller of the imperial household.

The official revenue of Nicholas II.—salary, so to speak—is nearly \$10,000,000 per annum. It is difficult to arrive at it exactly, for it is paid in various ways and under many heads, and the sum total fluctuates from year to year. But \$10,000,000 may be taken as a fair average.

With the sole exception of the Shah of Persia, the Czar owns a greater fortune in diamonds and precious stones than any man in the world. The famous Orloff diamond is only the greatest star in an immense constellation.

When Nicholas II. was crowned a few years ago the emir of Bokhara and the khan of Khiva, his two principal vassal princes, vied with one another in making him the richest gifts within their power. The khan gave him a priceless rope of pearls which is said to be the finest in the world, besides diamonds, emeralds and rubies galore. His presents are estimated to have been worth, at the lowest computation, \$2,000,000, but they were unique and no price could really be put upon them. His rival, the emir, was not far behind him, and the hetman of the Don Cossacks, Prince Sviatopolsk Mirski II., came forward with some handsome contributions, as did all the leading nobles and princes of the empire, to say nothing of foreign potentates.

The Czar is the luckiest man on earth in the matter of "windfalls." His loyal subjects are constantly leaving him large sums of money by will, which are not always accepted. Delicate diplomacy is required to induce the Czar to accept a legacy.

These legacies, when accepted, are never used by the Czar for his private gratification. He regards them as a trust fund and they have been so regarded by most of his ancestors. This fund is drawn upon for charitable and religious purposes. Some of the legacies reach immense sums. A merchant named Stepanoff, who died at Nijni-Novgorod last year, left the Czar 11,000,000 rubles ("to be applied to any subject which his imperial majesty may be graciously pleased to consider for the good of holy Russia"). A Moscow banker named Nicholas Nikolavitch Ukh-tansky left 7,000,000 rubles, two or three years ago to the monarch, absolutely free of any limitation or provision. Hardly a month passes without the Czar receiving by will what most men would consider a large fortune.

The Czar pockets more mining royalties than any other man on earth. The silver, gold, platinum and lead mines in the Ural Mountains are government property. Most of the proceeds go into the government treasury, but royalties ranging from 6 to 15 per cent. are paid over to the emperor's private purse. He receives similar royalties on the numerous government mines in Siberia, which are worked by the free labor of convicts. He also receives quit rents, tithes and other payments for vast tracts of crown lands in Siberia and central Asia, as well as a share of the large revenue accruing from the exploitation of the immense areas of government forest land in Siberia.

Whole blocks of real estate in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Nijni-Novgorod, Irkutsk, Omsk, and other cities and towns in European Russia and Siberia are owned by the emperor and the rents are duly collected by a small army of agents under the supervision of Baron Friedrichs.

He also possesses large financial holdings in several Russian railways and in numerous industrial undertakings, such as ironwork and textile factories, promoted or encouraged by Juliuswath De Witte when he was finance minister. The investment of the Czar's immense wealth is always a serious and difficult problem.

"It is impossible to arrive at any exact estimate of the wealth of his imperial majesty," said an official connected with the Russian legation at Washington, from whom most of the facts set forth were obtained, "but I should think that, on the most conservative estimate, he must be worth from all sources, far more than \$50,000,000, a vast sum. This is actual revenue, and does not take into account

MYSTERIOUS AUSTRIAN LAKE

Its Water Disappears and Grows Again Before It Returns.

Around the head of the great lake Trieste, in the southern part of the Alps, and extending across the foot of the Italian mountains, is a basin of limestone, which presents a peculiar phenomenon.

Full grown rivers issue from its sides, disappear under other hills, reappear later at some distant point. Mysterious springs rise through the bottom of the bay of Trieste, in times of heavy rainfall, bubbling up with violence sufficient to endanger small craft.

In the heart of Gherzo Island, which is in the middle of the gulf of Quarnero, in the lake of Vranca. It is surrounded entirely by hills, and has a basin said to be 45 fathoms deep. The level of the water is reported to be at least 40 feet below the level of the sea about the island.

It has no apparent affluent or outlet, yet the waters are always fresh and cool. It is believed the lake is fed by some subterranean passage leading out under the bay from the Italian Alps, possibly from Monte Maggiore itself.

Some distance to the northward of a lake which disappears for weeks at a time. This sheet of water, known as the lake of Zirkinis, is about four miles long and from two to three miles broad.

Frequently, in July, although not every year, the waters begin to disappear, and in August the bed, 50 feet below the surface at some points, at times gradually appears. From 30 to 25 days are required for the entire lake to be discharged.

When the bed is revealed the peasants plant crops of barley there only a short time before they were drawing their ricks. The bed remains uncovered sometimes for many weeks. The peasants gather their barley and hay from the bottom in the meantime.

Then, with a rush, the waters return, the basin being refilled sometimes in a period of 24 hours. The limestone which forms the bed is perforated with a vast number of caverns and fissures. Nearly 90 of these are visible. They are funnel shaped, and some of them are 80 feet deep. They connect with caverns and subterranean passages penetrating beneath the surrounding mountains.

Japan's Financial Position.

We must recognize, at the outset, that Japan is a poor country, like nearly all Oriental lands, though not quite so poor as British India. With a population equal to that of Germany, Japan has less than a fourth of Germany's revenue, or, to take her ally England as the basis of comparison, Japan, with a population half as great again as England, has less than a fifth of the revenue of England. We may make the view even clearer in this way: The revenue of France is about \$20 per head; that of Japan is about \$3 per head. The imports of England are about \$60 per head; those of the Netherlands, drawn from an immense East Indian Empire, about \$150 per head; while those of Japan are only \$3 per head, about one-fifth the imports of Holland.

Japan is very densely populated. Nearly forty millions of her population are settled in from 400 to 475 to the square mile, nearly thirty millions approaching the latter figure in density. This population is largely agricultural, the average farm being about two acres in extent and having rather the character of a garden filled wholly by hand labor than of a farm in our sense. This prevalence of hand labor accounts for the extreme difficulty in finding horses for the Japanese cavalry; the country people have no horses, because they are too poor to own them and have no room on their diminutive farms to use them. Another comparison: Japan has only eight towns of a hundred thousand inhabitants and over as against thirty-three for Germany, with about the same total population. Only two of these towns, Tokio and Osaka, have over four hundred thousand inhabitants.—Harper's Weekly.

N-rays from Plants.

Botanists have recently been investigating the N-rays, and we are told that they are emitted from plants, as well as from nerves and muscles, and that the fluorescent screen will glow when brought near to the plant, especially the leaves and the roots, where the effect is more pronounced than in the case of the flower. N-rays are emitted from such plants as onions and mushrooms, so that they do not seem to depend upon the presence of chlorophyll or green coloring matter, their intensity and condition being vegetable protoplasm. This is shown by the fact that they were produced from germinated seedlings and not from those which had not germinated, while their emission was stopped entirely by means of forms to suppress the vitality of the plant.—Harper's Weekly.