

### HOW INDIA IS RULED.

#### Hard Work of Officials and Common Sense is the Keynote.

England's rule in India does not rest "either upon the sword or upon the eternal moralities," but rather upon the practical common sense and hard work of its district officers—"the men in the plains," as Lord Curzon called them. The 259 districts into which British India is divided vary greatly in area and their populations range, roughly speaking, between 2,000,000 and 750,000. There are infinite varieties of climate, agriculture, race, religion and language, but the unit is the same and the district officers discharge similar functions and incur similar responsibilities, whether they are working in remote Assam or in more accessible Bombay. The district officer of the plains and his British colleagues live during the summer in the furnace-like heat which Kipling and others have pictured. Lord Curzon is said to have used no exaggeration in describing the fierceness of the summer when he said that "the skies are like brass, the earth is like iron and during the greater part of the day every chink and crevice must be closed to keep out the ravaging air."

There is not much leisure for the Englishmen, since the work of ruling a million or so of often very helpless people preoccupies them from dawn to darkness. In the older provinces the district officer is known by the suggestive name of collector, for he is primarily responsible for collecting the dues of government. He is, however, something more than a collector; he is a land agent on a grand scale, and is more concerned in enabling the people to live and prosper than he is in exacting the rent or land revenue. This, which is England's oldest source of revenue in India, is also the most important both to the government, to which it brings over \$95,000,000, and to the people, whose well-being and happiness depend chiefly on moderation in assessment and on honesty and humanity in collection.

It is the district officer who must prevent the powerful from throwing their burden of taxation on the weak. He must check oppression, unfairness and prejudice on the part of his Indian subordinates in their dealings with the people, and he must detect at once any sign of decadence or symptom of decay in the village and its agriculture. The district officer must be an all-round man. He superintends the excise and assesses the income, license and other taxes, and he is responsible for the finance of his district. But the collector or land agent has other most important duties. He is the magistrate of the district. He represents the government, he maintains peace and order, he controls the police and is responsible for the jail.

#### Stanley as a Leader.

I do not intend to eulogize my old chief, for eulogies are seldom convincing, writes A. Mountney Jephson, in Scribner's. He had many faults, and some of them even were grave ones; but they were, I think, chiefly the faults of his qualities, and without those faults he would not probably have possessed of some of the great qualities which made him so successful in almost everything that he undertook. His faults were never of a mean or petty kind, and were easily forgiven when one saw the true greatness and nobility of his nature beyond. That untiring energy and indomitable resolve to overcome all difficulties; that apparently ruthless determination to sweep away all opposition; his seeming hardness and callousness in working to achieve what he had undertaken, if he felt that the end was a good one; the curiously hard and unympathetic attitude he had toward failure of any kind, no matter how blameless the failure might be; all these and many others are not qualities that are usually found in gentle and amiable natures, and they do not as a rule attract sympathy and affection. But they saved the whole expedition from annihilation many a time, they dragged us out of difficulties which would have overcome an ordinary man, they drew us through places where there seemed to be only death before us and they gained for him the absolute trust and confidence of all those who followed him.

In the early part of the expedition we, Stanley's four officers, Captain Stairs, Captain Nelson, Dr. Parke and myself, did not entirely understand his character, and at first the things that he did seemed to use sometimes to be hard and unnecessary. But as the months went by our estimate of his character changed, for we saw how absolutely right and necessary all that he had done had been, and we realized that sometimes it was very necessary to do hard things for the safety and preservation of an expedition like ours.

Stanley has often been accused of cruelty, but I can only say that during the three years we four officers were with him in Africa we never once saw him do a cruel or wanton thing or anything of which our consciences disapproved.

#### The Oldest Colleges.

The University of Harvard was founded by John Harvard in 1638. It was the first in the present limits of the United States. The second was "William and Mary's," at Williamsburg, Va., established in 1693. The third was Yale, at New Haven, in 1700, and the fourth was the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

It is said that a soft answer turneth away wrath, but occasionally a soft answer starts a matrimonial engagement which ends in war.

### PARAGUAY AN ISOLATED LAND.

#### The Least Known of All the South American Countries.

Few people have any idea of where Paraguay is except that it is some where in South America. Geographically it is the most isolated of the South American countries, for it is well in the interior, yet it is quite accessible through the great rivers which empty into the Atlantic. Good steamships run from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres up the Plate, the Parana and the Paraguay to Asuncion, taking six or seven days for the voyage. In its geographical situation it has been compared to the state of Illinois, for the Paraguay and the Parana rivers come together at the southern apex much as the Ohio and the Mississippi join. In size, however, it is several times as large.

Paraguay has preserved its individuality more than that of any other South American state. The native stock is Guarani Indian, and the Guarani Indians were almost as strong as the Araucanians in Chili. The Jesuits who established a mission at Asuncion in 1536 gave them the veneer of Christian civilization, and for centuries they were a peaceful agricultural people. The Jesuits were expelled by the Spanish government in 1767, and then came a relapse in the conduct of the people with occasional recoveries and a fair degree of peaceful pursuits.

When the South American countries were revolting from Spain, Paraguay was able to set up its independent government without much of a fight. The country was too isolated to be held by force. Until recent years the whole aspiration of the people was for isolation. This was one cause that made the dictatorship of Dr. Francia possible. He was elected life dictator in 1816, and maintained his despotism, which was a form of benevolent terrorism, until 1840. His whole aim was to keep Paraguay from intercourse with the rest of the world.

After Dictator Francia came Dictator Carlos Antonio Lopez, under whom some semblance of popular government was established, but the policy of isolation was maintained. It was this that caused the United States in the fifties to make a naval demonstration, in order to secure the right of free navigation for its own and other ships on the inland water course.

Carlos Lopez passed the succession to his son, Francisco Lopez, and it was under the latter that the devastating war with the allied forces of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil were fought. It lasted from 1865 to 1870, and during that time 170,000 men and 50,000 women perished in battle, or from disease and privations. The women fought with the men. When hostilities broke out the population, according to the best estimates, was between 400,000 and 450,000. In 1873, three years after the conclusion of the war, an apparently accurate census showed a total population of 221,000, of which only 29,000 were males over fifteen years of age, and 106,000 females over fifteen.

Notwithstanding the fearful cost of the war Paraguay recruited her population, and managed to maintain a passably good government, and since 1870 the country has had fewer revolutions than is usual in South America. Argentine influence has been stronger in Paraguay than that of Brazil, though the country borders both.

Paraguay has no coinage system of its own. The coins of the other South American countries circulate there, both gold and silver, but the national currency is paper notes. As Argentina has a gold redemption fund for its currency and as Paraguay's relations with Argentina are commercially closer than with the other countries, this Argentine gold helps to furnish a standard for measuring the Paraguayan paper money.

The chief product of Paraguay is the yerbete mate or Paraguayan tea, which is used for native consumption and is exported in considerable quantities. It is more of a food than a beverage. The bush or tree is a kind of holly. The natives everywhere use it and its sustaining powers are remarkable. It appears to be a good deal more than a nerve tonic.

Recently a study has been made of the possibilities of the Paraguayan soil for cotton production. The result has been favorable, and it is likely that within a few years the cultivation of cotton will be attempted on a large scale.

#### A New Game Animal.

This Radford bill is unique, inasmuch as it is the first bill ever drafted in New York State giving legal recognition to the black bear, and taking that animal out of the class of outlaws. It elevates him to the dignified position of a game animal rather than a varmint with a bounty upon his head.

There is another provision in this bill making it a part of the law that a special count shall be kept of all the bear killed. This is the first time that a protective game law has ever contained that provision. The records which are published from time to time, of the number of deer killed in the Adirondacks, for instance, are strictly unofficial.

The new bill prohibits the killing or taking of black bear between July 1 and September 30.—Four-Track News.

#### "City of Churches."

There are 1,800 churches in Moscow. They are the wealthiest churches in the world. One, St. Saviour's, cost 28,000,000 rubles—nearly \$14,000,000—to build. The Russian Church is the nation's great wealth storehouse—the nest egg which will be hatched out when the great crisis comes.

### SWIMMING THE BEST EXERCISE.

#### Excels Other Forms in the Production of Red Blood Corpuscles.

A series of experiments, conducted by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, has proved that swimming is the most beneficial exercise. He visited the dressing rooms at the athletic field, and immediately before each athlete left for his exercise drew blood from him by means of the regularly prepared sterile needle. Then, when the athlete returned to the dressing room, after running, jumping, pole-vaulting or engaging in water polo, the needle would again be brought into play, and a second sample of blood drawn. Analysis of the blood, to discover how far each exercise increased the number of red corpuscles, showed that water polo and other forms of swimming resulted in the largest increase. The swimming exercises were thus shown to be the most beneficial, for the greater the number of red corpuscles the richer is the blood. Swimming resulted in an average increase of 21 per cent. as against 17 per cent. for the next best exercise—short distance running.

After one of these examinations, during the athletic season, while the men were in the pink of condition and exerting themselves to the utmost, Dr. Hawk found the following results, in round numbers, from the count of the blood corpuscles: Percentage of gain after the 100-yard dash, 25; 125-yard hurdles, 21.5; half-mile run, 18; mile run, 14; two-mile run, 9; broad jump, six jumps, 15; three-minute water polo game, 27.

The blood of the average college athlete contains 5,600,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimeter, while that of the average man contains but 4,500,000 to 5,000,000. Exercise increases the number of these corpuscles by bringing into circulation a great number of cells that ordinarily lie inactive. In addition to showing that swimming is the best means of awakening these corpuscles, Dr. Hawk's experiments indicated that, in all forms of exercise, the briefer efforts produce better results than the longer efforts. Running 100 yards caused an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of red corpuscles, while a two-mile run resulted in an increase of but 9 per cent. Short dashes on a bicycle produced an increase of 16 per cent.; longer bicycle rides of but 10 per cent.—World's Work.

#### Ball Bearing Gun.

According to a special American correspondent to the London Times, Mr. O. C. Cullen of the United States has made an important improvement in the rifling of guns. He cuts a number of spiral grooves, circular in outline (which correspond to the old form of rifling), in the barrel. These grooves are filled with hard steel balls, a small surface of each ball projecting into the gun chamber. The barrel is itself of hard steel, and fits tightly against the balls. When moving through the barrel it runs over these balls (which rotate) instead of forcing its way through the rifling.

Mr. Cullen claims to get a greater average velocity, penetration and range than can be obtained with the old form of rifling. His 303 gun has a muzzle velocity of 3,200 foot seconds, a point blank range of 650 yards, and its bullet will penetrate 117 one-inch boards, against the 72 of the present British service rifle. New balls are required after about 3,000 discharges. Japan is said to now have in use twenty of Mr. Cullen's six pounders and one four-inch cannon built by him.

In reading this story, which is certainly true to the extent that Mr. Cullen was granted a United States patent on a ball-bearing gun in March, 1902, one naturally thinks of the difficulty and expense of cutting these longitudinal grooves of circular outline on the interior surface of the barrel; of the fact that the spaces between the rows of balls would allow the gas of the explosion to escape around the sides of the bullet, and thus decrease instead of increase its muzzle velocity, and, finally, that several rows of loose freely-rolling balls might not be effective in imparting a rotary motion to the bullet, which is, of course, the purpose of the rifling. It is probably safe to say that Japan's possession of several of Mr. Cullen's guns and her wonderful military successes is a coincidence, rather than a case of cause and effect.

#### A Lucky Find.

After striking on a New Caledonian coral reef, the British bark Dumfries-shire disappeared and was thought to have foundered by the crew, who had abandoned her. She had only floated away some thirty miles, however, and has been salvaged by a lonely settler, who may make a claim for a share of her value, which is between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

#### London and New York.

In the nineteenth century London grew from 800,000 to nearly 6,000,000 people. In the same period New York increased from a city of about 60,000 to one of over 3,000,000. London at present is growing 17 per cent. each decade and New York 35 per cent.

#### The Mikado's Physicians.

The Emperor of Japan is always accompanied by a physician. Four of these useful functionaries are continually on duty at the Imperial Palace in Tokio.

We seldom realize the value of money until we try to borrow some.

Sooner or later pride tumbles out of the balloon.

### STREET HAWKERS UNION.

#### It Would Be All Right if It Offered Protection from Police.

He stood on the curb selling wash-leather bags, a man of about sixty years, with gray hair and gray mustache, his figure bent with rheumatism. I purchased a couple of the bags, and while he was untiring them from the bundle asked him if he were going to join the Street-sellers and Hawkers' Union, says a writer in the London News.

"Never heard of it, sir."

"That's not surprising, since it is only now being launched. Read that," and I handed him the paragraph referring to the subject from yesterday's Life and Labor column.

"It's a grand idea, sir," he said, as he returned the cutting. "I've been 'ad to wait so long for it. I've been 'ad to wait for twenty five years now."

"Twenty five years is a long time."

"'Tis that."

"What made you take to it?"

"When I left the army I couldn't get work so I was driven to the curb."

"Well, you evidently make a living at it."

"Of a sort, sir. Some days I take two or three shillings, other days two or three pence. Me and the missus work together. She cuts out the stuff and makes the bags. She's a pitch up in the city."

"You'd welcome a Hawker' Union, eh?"

"I would that. There must be thousands of us when you come to think of it. One penny, my boy. Good morning, sir."

Upon the slope of Ludgate Hill I found an ancient soul of a merry cast of countenance selling studs, button-hole holders, and umbrella rings. I invested in an umbrella ring by way of introducing the subject of the union.

"No, sir; I've been 'ere twelve years and 'eard nothing about it; but I'm very glad to 'ear about it. If it'll do anything to protect us from the p'lice it's welcome."

"They bother you, do they?"

"Yes, sir, they do. I went round the corner to escape 'em last week, and fiddled about a bit there, but this is the better pitch." His puckered face was brown as a berry, and his color was emphasized by his white beard.

"You look well."

"Yes, thank God, I'm pretty well; pretty well, thank the Lord, but the 'eat's been very trying, and standing in it from 11 to 7 makes me very tired."

"Got a light on yer, sir?" The speaker was a young fellow, pushing a barrow laden with greengages and greener apples. I handed him the box, and at the same time inquired if he knew anything about the Street Hawkers' Union.

"No, I don't." He lit his cigarette—puff "What is it?" I told him.

"Sounds all right. It's the p'lice who spoil our game. Must keep on the move. If yer stop to serve a customer down goes your name and address and five shillings to pay. We think ourselves lucky if a week goes by without that appealing. It's worse 'ere than anywhere else in London. 'Tisn't as though we only come out on fine days. We work all the year round. In the summer, sweets and caramels in the winter—'er comes one now. I must be joggin' or 'ell nab me."

"Never 'eard any good of one yet; if yer want my opinion, yer've got it," he spat viciously. The mention of the word "union" had aroused his ire.

"Get an honest livin' if yer can, and be interfered with by nobody is wot is s'ys. Do yer want to know what'll be the result o' this union?"

I signified that such was my desire.

"Why, it'll be ten times 'otter for us than it is at present. I know 'em. One dye it's 'Cluck up yer job; they've done somethin' agin the union, and aht yer 'ave ter come and do nothin' until they'er while another feller steps in yer shoes. It's them as cause the strikes, and it's the wealthy who benefits by 'em; we don't."

He was not more than twenty-five; his face was white and clean shaven, his chin square, his lips thin and firm. There was no denying his anger.

"Me support 'em! Not I! Each fight for 'imself, and no interference. I'd rather go to quod than 'elp 'em."

#### Enjoy Plain Food.

Levi P. Morton, Senator Depew and Colonel "Jack" Astor are three perfectly healthy men, the first two being well along in years. Their secret of living without groaning is eating plain food plainly cooked. Ex-Governor Morton never had dyspepsia in his life. He eats neither sweets, starch, nor fats, and his regular drink is a glassful of Ellerslie milk. Colonel Astor's diet is of the most frugal character. He doesn't eat enough to keep a sparrow alive, one would think. His rule is moderation in all things. Senator Depew once said: "I have been wine and dined offener than any other man in the world, and the reason why I am not dyspeptic is this: They serve six oysters. I take two; soup, I just touch it; fish, I don't touch it; entree, no; roast, yes; terrapin, yes; salad, yes; sweets, no; coffee, no. Champagne, a little to suit the mind."

#### Use of the Toad.

Toads are so useful in gardens that they are sold in France by the dozen for the purpose of stocking gardens to free them from many injurious insects. The toad lives almost entirely on winged insects, and never does harm to plants.—Exchange.

### HEYDAY OF SMOKERS.

#### Puffing of Tobacco No Longer Confined to Yards or Special Rooms.

There has been probably no greater social revolution in the last half century than that which has affected the custom and circumstances of smoking, says the London Express.

Before the Crimean War no well-bred man would think of being seen in the daytime in a fashionably frequented part of London with a cigar in his mouth. Nowadays a fragrant Havana, if not an emblem of aristocracy, is regarded anyhow as a proof of means.

Twenty years ago a visitor in a lady's drawing room would as soon have thought of spitting on the floor as of puffing Turkish tobacco; to-day it is an open question whether the hostess or her guest is the first to have recourse to the contents of a cigarette case.

At the ponderous and protracted banquets in vogue during part of the last reign, to insult the "after dinner claret" by the suggestion of smoking would have constituted a far graver offense than to undervalue the champagne by diluting it with seltzer water.

In these present days, in private houses, at regimental messes, and even at "festival" dinners, coffee and cigarettes trip up the heels of the "savory." The other evening a distinguished foreigner, as he complacently lighted a mammoth cigar, said to his host, "On the last occasion when I had the honor of dining in this house I was your father's guest, and he begged me during dessert not to hesitate to go into the square outside if I would like to smoke, and, so far from being taken aback by the suggestion, I considered him a very liberal-minded man for even recognizing such a requirement on my part."

Formerly men staying in an English country house found that the only indoor provision for the consumption of tobacco in any form lay in a so-called "smoking room." This was generally a badly lighted and evil smelling apartment which the household never troubled to air, and whose threshold no lady ever deigned to cross.

It was probably situated at the end of a dark and draughty passage, and presented every discomfort which its vocation could suggest. Desperate visitors have been often known to resort to their own bedrooms and blow their tobacco smoke up the chimney to prevent detection of their irregularity, while many an honest shilling has been turned by a sympathetic butler who has offered the hospitality of the steward's room or pantry.

The modern liberal views with which smoking is regarded are, of course, largely due to feminine influence and to feminine participation in a habit which at one time was considered distinctly "odd" for a lady. If not actually improper.

Just now there are very few dinner parties where cigarettes are not handed to, and in most cases accepted by, the ladies, who sometimes confess that they endure positive torture when circumstances preclude or postpone this form of self-indulgence.

Nor is the increase of cigarette-smoking confined to one class. In the days when state chariots, grand barouches, bewigged coachmen, and powdered lackeys prevailed no servant was ever seen smoking when on any sort of duty. To-day coachmen, footmen, and chauffeurs on their way to "pick up," or immediately after they have "set down," their employers are to be seen sampling the contents of a packet of "twenty-five for a shilling."

The evils of juvenile smoking have been so well aired in the public press that legislation is actually contemplated for the suppression of the habit in the streets.

This sweeping innovation will, however, only affect the lower classes. What about the public schoolboy? At Eton, for instance, when condign punishment used to follow swiftly and pretty surely on any breach of rules, to secrete oneself on a remote bank of the river, or to resort to one particular, and particularly nasty, tap-room were the only, and somewhat heroic, methods employed by precocious smokers.

But today facilities for smoking at home and at school are granted by parents or indicated by sycophants, and unblushingly enjoyed by young gentlemen whose hats measure about a third of their stature.

#### More Peculiar Clothes.

The Rev. Robert Stephen Hawkes, the Cornish poet and antiquary, who died in 1875, wore crimson gloves and wading boots up to the hip and was sometimes seen riding on a mule in a poncho, a blanket with holes cut in it for his head and arms. He was asked by a woman about this garment and replied that it was the robe of an "Armenian archimandrite." His ordinary clerical attire consisted of a brown cassock with red buttons, girded with a cincture. This costume was criticized at a rural-decanal meeting and he retorted hotly: "At all events, brethren, you will allow me to remark that I do not make myself look like a waiter out of place or an unemployed undertaker and that I do scrupulously abide by the injunction of the seventy-fourth canon of 1603."—Chicago News.

#### Was Camphor Forest.

A primeval forest, containing 120,000 camphor trees, has recently been discovered in Formosa. The value of this discovery is greatly diminished by the fact that German chemical factories are making artificial camphor.

### DECLINE OF THE MEERSCHAUM.

#### Was Once Very Fashionable but not Sought Much Now.

"A meerschaum pipe that would have brought \$25 ten years ago wouldn't bring more than \$10 now," said a tobaccoist. "Meerschaum pipes used to be fashionable and popular in America, but they are not much sought for to-day."

"It isn't strange that the liking for them should have waned. The meerschaum is an unsatisfactory pipe at the best. Drop it, and it is irretrievably broken. Try to color it, and for a month it tastes like soap."

"It isn't the meerschaum in one of these pipes that colors, anyway. It is a mixture of beeswax and oil that the carvers rub into the block before they carve it. You could smoke a pipe of pure meerschaum all your life, and at your death it would be as white as it had been at your birth. It is the oil and beeswax—only that—which colors."

"While meerschaum pipes have fallen in cost and favor briar pipes have risen. A pipe of really fine briar root costs to-day from \$10 up to \$25 or \$30. In the past it would not have cost more than \$8 at the outside."—Washington Post.

#### A Land of Hotels.

We have the finest hotels in the world and more of them than any other country. There are altogether 44,000 hotels in the United States, according to a New York manager, representing an invested capital of over six billion dollars. These establishments employ 3,500,000 persons. The hotel population is enormous and steadily increasing. Some of the finest houses cost as much as \$4,500,000.

#### Javanese Magnetic Iron.

A curious sight on the coast of Java is a long stretch of shore about 29 miles in length where the sand is filled with particles of magnetic iron. In some places it is said that the surface sand contains 80 per cent. of iron. It can be smelted, and a company has been formed to exploit the deposits.

#### A Massachusetts Gold Mine.

A gold mine is said to have been located in North Middleboro, Mass. J. T. Carver has in his possession a quantity of gold-bearing quartz which is thickly veined with the precious metal. Some of the specimens have been tested by an expert assayer and pronounced very rich in gold.

#### Two and One-half Tons of Whalebone.

Two and a half tons of whalebone was recently sold at Dundee at the rate, it is understood, of \$15,000 a ton, or \$1,000 a ton higher than the previous record price. Early last century the price was \$125 a ton.

#### Marriage is a Pottery in which Family Jars are Made.

Forre jumping at a conclusion be sure you see your finish.

A good many people fail to appreciate salvation because it is free.

Clothes make the man. That's why cheap clothes make a man feel that way.

A woman does a lot of things while a man is figuring out how they should be done.

No matter how mean a man is, he consoles himself by saying, "Oh, here are others."

When a promissory note gets old enough to have whiskers, it is time to take it to a note shaver.—Chicago News.

#### Dowie's Securities.

On his voyage from Australia to London, on board the Mongolia, Dowie is said to have been "a nice quiet old gentleman, who made himself agreeable to every one on board." But he distributed a great deal of literature, including invitations to invest in Zion securities, "which pay an income of 12 per cent. per annum."

#### Effects of Drunkenness.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children estimates that of the 140,000 or 160,000 cases that come under its notice yearly one-half are caused directly by drunkenness and consequent neglect by parents.

#### 10,000 Homing Pigeons Liberated.

The sight is said to have been remarkable when, at Ashby, England, the other day, 10,000 homing pigeons were liberated en masse. They had been brought to the spot by railroad on a special train.

#### Value of the Cent.

If one could have a cent the first day of the month, two cents on the next day, four cents the next, and so on, doubling the amount each day, he would have nearly \$3,900,000 at the end of a month of 31 days.

#### The King's Private Checks.

The checks which the King of England uses for his private business are drawn on his personal account at Coutts'. The signature is "Edward R.," followed by a small royal crown.

Russia has a number of monasteries in Palestine. A recent traveler was surprised to find them strongly fortified and loopholes for guns.

The city of Glasgow makes \$7,500 a year profit out of waste paper collected in the streets.

There's no use talking, but some folks will talk as long as they have breath.

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