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RIGID CURRICULUM

Boxing and Wrestling Favorite Pastimes When Off Duty- Special Privileges Given to Apprentices Who Are First Class in Studies and Out of Debt.

With all the new battleships and armored cruisers scheduled for our navy there will be required some eighty-six thousand men and boys, more than double the number now available for service. The government has two nautical schools, one at San Francisco, but the Newport station is the more commodious, and to it the great majority of the enlisted youths find their way. They appear in squads and separately from rural farming communities, small villages and towns and cities, from the West, North, South and East, as well as from recruiting vessels which ply along the New England and adjacent coasts. At the training school for four months the government buts the young sailor lad through a course of preliminary. training necessary to fit him for his first cruise at sea.

Here are the first requirements at the outset of his career: The apprentice must be 16 or 17 years cid and enlist for four years, and should present signed credentials of consent from his parents or guardians. At 21 he graduates. At first he is rated as apprentice on pay of \$13 a month, and falls into straight line for promotion according to his own hard work and intelligence. Clothing, called a bounty outfit, worth \$45, is allotted to him. Apprentices are not permitted to draw any part of their pay in money while at the training station, except apprentice petty officers and boys in the first class in conduct who have at least \$18 due them, the former receive \$2 and the latter \$1 a month each. The regulation requires an apprentice to have two months' pay due him before he can draw any money for his own personal use. Each apprentice costs the United States about \$150 for his first year's training. This includes pay, rations and mainten-

A draft of newly enlisted apprentices on arrival is sent to the medical officer for physical measurements and examination. Those who pass have their old clothes cast aside, bathe, are shaved and have togs of white duck trousers, jackets, etc. Each boy is supposed to spend 24 hours in the detention building, when he is pronounced free from disease germs, and transferred to the "newcomers' squad." Here are taught a few rudiments, first cleanliness and then discipline.

They are kept under close observation all the time while in this building and are taught how to keep their clothes clean, how to scrub and dry their apparel, how to sling and get into a hammock, to lay out their kit for inspection, salute and fall in and all the preliminary instruction necessary to qualify them for the battalion in the shortest time.

The battalion is divided into four divisions, and for purposes of instruction the apprentices are divided into four classes. Those joining from the newcomers squad are placed in the fourth class. At once they begin to participate in the regular routine and drill embracing artillery, gymnastics, school and signals, infantry, boats, seamanship, gunnery, bags, hammocks, sewing and mending. Saturday is devoted to general cleaning of the whole building, recreation and music. In the examinations conduct record is the basis of determination of promotion.

After four months' stay and upon naming the examination, the first day on leaving the Training School the lade are marched down withhammocks and clothing equipment on their shoulders on board the new station ship, the Reina Mercedes, now a Spanish war prise, sunk by a 18 inch shell from the Massachusetts on the eve of the Fourth of July. raised afterward by Lieutenant Hobson and refitted at the Portsmouth Navy Yard at an expense of nearly \$200,000. This is now Uncle Sam's most up-to-date floating hotel and the finest receiving ship in the world Here the boys are boarded for 10 days or two weeks with no regular work to perform, awaiting the return of their papers and official orders from the Navy Department in Washington. When these arrive they are given a home furlough, at the expiration of which they report to the nearest naval station and are transferred to the general service rated as ordinary seaman, man-of-war. with the surety of being appealnted warrant or party officers, places ranging from \$1,200 in the first five years of service to \$1,800 after 12 TOOTE.

Naturalising the Saller. Rumian sailor, a deserter from his ship, recently gave himself up to a crew of British seamen on the grano island of Leone, saying that he desired to renounce his allegiance to the Czar and to become a subject of King Edward. The British sailors were nussled how to naturalise the man, so they held a consultation on the subject. Finally after the Russian had abjured his country, every British tar present threw a bucket of water over him, and thus his nationality was washed off.

EXPLOSION OF DUST.

Coal is the carbonized remains of tree mosses. Oddly enough, these mosses were the big forefathers of the moss we know as lycopodium, which in a powdered state is used to produce fissh signals. This will help to give an idea of the intensely infiammable nature of coal dust.

Some of the best coal in the world is cut from what is known as the Merthyr four foot seam, and this seam is one of the dustiest in the world. It is a terrible fact that over 1,600 men have lost their lives on this seam in the last half century.

Some years ago one of the inspectors of mines conducted a number of experiments on the explosive power of coal dust. A disused shaft 150 feet deep was chosen for the purpose. Samples of dust from different collieries were collected for the purpose. When two hundredweight of dust was emptied down a shaft and a charge of gunpowder fired the result was startling.

Huge tongues of fiame sixty feet in height shot up from the mouth of the shaft and enormous columns of smoke rose high in the air. forming a great black pall over the scene of the explosion. On the other hand, when high explosives were used no effect at all was produced on the

The careless housemaid who uses the contents of the sugar basin to light the fire knows that nothing burns more easily than powdered sugar. Proprietors of large sweetmeat factories have learned that there is danger from this source.

In 1898 a serious sugar explosion took place in a Boston candy factory. It originated in a room where marshmallows were being made. These sweets are coated with finely pulverised sugar, and the atmosphere was not and dry, and laden with this finely divided dust.

in the manufacture of linoleum no unprotected lights are allowed in the mixing department. This is on account of the great danger, of exploding the cork dust floating in the air, An additional danger in linoleum making is that the mixture of cement and cork dust has the unpleasant property of spontaneously igniting if left in a warm place. It is, therefore, customary to mix the material a sackful at a time in order to reduce the risks of an explosion.—Pearson's Weekly.



Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, known as "the poetess of the downfender of women's rights. one of her States, and another was the dret wo a distinct class of goods man ordained a minister in this Weers piece of hair that comes fought in the Revolutionary war. work to bring the poetry of the Arof the world by translating the best works of these nations.

Hair Ropes for Chit Seniers. An Irish maper not long since offered \$150 for a genuine St. Kildean hair zope, such as are used by the egg gatherers. On the lonely island of St. Kilds the most appropriate present & young woman can give her flance is a rope made of horseliair, or better still, of human hair. The rock scalers of this island consider themselves rich above mention if their brides are able to make makes the hair very soft. them such gifts. The ropes are of various lengths, a good one being forty or fifty feet long

According to a woman traveler who has spent much time at St. Kilda the ordinary rope consists of a stout hempen cord wrapped round and round with sheep's wood, then with horsehair and finally on the outside with human hair.

It is the work of years to many facture such ropes and the maiden of St. Kilds begins very early in her childhood to save her hair combines and also to dry and bleach cortain rough grasses that grow on the wind swept island. The fibres make the cable stronger and the elastic quality of the hair prevents chafing against the rude cliffs during the rock scaler's descent.

A curiosity collector wanted to buy one of these ropes, which are worker is it years. The mortality is used by the St. Kilda ogg gatherers. Me offered \$100, but the amount was referred mountally.

Fifteen Hundred Heads Clipped in America Last Year

A GROWING INDUSTRY

Gathering the Crop at Home and Abroad—Two Dollars Often Paid for a Good Lock of Hair The Process of Preparing it for Market-Method of Cleaning.

In Austria, Moravia, Swaden and Germany women make a business of selling their hair to dealers, who periodically visit the towns, and it was one of these enterprising traveling men who made possible the purchase of human hair in America. This man saw that an immense number of immigrants were every day sailing for America, and made it his business to appear on the dock when a steemship sailed and canvass among the peasant women, many of whom had before sold their hair. To some it was a new experience, but to all he gave cards to various New York houses to which, on landing, the peasants might apply should they decide to part with their hair. In America the promotion of such

a trade is absolutely prohibited; no man is permitted to canvass among people for such a purpose. On Ellis Island, and even at the Battery, a guard is placed against it; and as these are the existing conditions no dealer ever visits the docks. Knowing that there are people here who purchase hair, if the peasant chooses she may go to one of the houses, and offering her hair for sale the dealer may have no scruples about accepting it...

Politics plays a part in the hair market of Sweden and Germany. For a time the bair cutters were in a quandary to know how to overcome the restrictions placed on them by the government. It was suggested by an observer that the men who traveled throughout the country purchasing hair from the peasants were in many cases socialists, who choose this method in order to spread socialistic views. When this was discovered a ban was placed on all hair cutters, and for a very long time they were not permitted to travel. Those who disobeyed were liable to im-

prisonment.
Two or three dollars is often paid for a good lock of hair. It it is a very excellent piece of gray hair they will pay very high indeed for it. When one realises that three or four such pieces are necessary to make a good braid, that a traveling man's expenses must be spent in dressing the hair-here, he can readily under-stand why the best grade of human hair is very expensive.

The hair that is shopped to this country is brought over in great "hanks" packed in large boxes. It comes in three classes; the first and best from Austria, Moravia, Sweden and Germany. This is "cut hair," on which there is no duty

Class No. 2 is made up of combings gathered from the peasants in the same countries. Every bearant has a "combing bag," Once every two years she sells the contents of it and receives from the dealer what in our money would be about fifty cents a pound. This hair is dutiable. After it is collected it is taken to a foreign hair house, where it is put into a tub of soap and water.

The third class of hair comes from

China. This hair is evidently made up of combings, for as a Chinaman rarely ever cuis his queue, and as there are moss to the coarse black hair, the conclusion is that it must be combined

From this hair all the cheaper Revolutionary ancestors. Her mother grades of pompadours and braids was they Stone, the famous de are made. It is blesched and then dyed to the desired shade; Someaunts was the first woman to receive times it is mixed with a finer qual-a doctor's diploma in the United ity, but not often, for it constitutes

country. Her father was a famous into this country from abroad is unabolitionist and her grandfather clean. This is not pleasant to think of but is a fact. When the hair at-Miss Blackwell has made it her life rives it is immediately taken from the trank and souked in olive oil, which beeps it from drying and splitting. The hair is then hing on long lines, that the oil may drip from it. When it has hung for two or three days it is taken down and put into a bath of soapends and bichloride of mercury. After a thorough washing it is again dried, and then "mesled out."

This "meeting cost" process is unique. A combination of buckwheat dour and white flour is put intera tub. Then a workman takes several hanks of hair and practically washes it in meal. This removes all oil and

The cleaning, however, is not yet complete. From the mealing tub it goes to a man who understands the art of "nitting," The man with the hair in his hand sits in front of this comb, throws the hair over it and draws it through, The movement is very rapid and as repeated many times before the hair mey be considerad perfectly clear.

Straight hair is made to wave by dag wound round little sticks about as large as load pencils. When once it is carled in this way it nevercomes out

The Healthiest Trade.

The best and healthlest trade in the world is that of dys making from coal tar. Tar and the smell of it is the best of all tonion and timesbuilders. The average life of a tar-30 per cent lower than in any otherfactory trade known to the medical

THE SLUME OF BEILE.

Charles Britain Committee is Found in New York.

The American movement for in quiring into the social conditions of the poor led the municipality of Milan, Italy, to imitate the example of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and other nitles and institute investigations as to the houseroom allowed each person in this city of palaces and hotels. Here follow the autounding results.

In Milan only 140,000 families are decently lodged, with more than three rooms at their disposal, while \$11,841 people are members of famliles living in less than three rooms, irrespective of their membership. There are nearly 40,000 oun-room homes in Milan, and these are occupled by 106,222 persons. All told, a single rooms

This ought to be compared with the American figures as follows: In New York 51 per cent, of families live in a single room, in Baltimore 13 per cent., in Philadelphia 11 per cent. in Chicago 19 per cent. London is generally reckoned as the headquarters of pauperism, and there is per cent, of families live in less than three rooms. Miles therefore bests London by 15 per cent. while the percentage of one-room dwellers in Paris is 14

Ten per cent, of the houses in the poor quarters have no yard; over 50 per cent. have no water, and half the houses of Milan, rich and poor, have water only in the basement, none in the upper stories. Nearly 10,000 Milin homes have no chimney, 14,000 have no drainage what-ever, 68,000 have drainage in the lower story only. Ninety per cent, of the one-room homes have only one window, while nearly \$,000 of them are without windows.

In all Milan no class of citizens are worse housed than the laumdresses, cigarworkers, and sand-



Among the students at Indiana University, there is none, more remarkable than Miss Clara Thias, of Jeffersonville, Ind., who is come pictory deaf and yet so expect in The reading" she is able to follow the lectures as well as any of the other stedenu.

The Army of Teachers. The srmy of education in the United Stiles is made up of 450,000 teachers; of whom 119,000 are men \$19,000 Womes. The overwhelming majority of the teachers are matter of the United States; less than 10. 000 having been born abroad one

typen the years of it and it. The matter type of the younge trackers are necessary of the younge trackers are necessary and it. The years are 15 and 15.

There are 100 male trackers you it there it is a second of the years are necessary There are \$1,000 colored teachers

Like Transfer States and States a and 000 omes. Then 500 Miles one 500 Miles one bers is the indicas essection of the United States \$40 man use

280 WOMEN. Bagiand and jower than in Germany. The proportion of mer youls ful taschery is much greater in the country the in the sity districts.

The largest proportion of make teachers is to be found in West Virgtala, where they make it per sent of the total. The largest are section of women to be found in algher in Vermont than It is in West

In recont years in 1871 there were 138,000 in 1860, 338,00 in 1810. 240,000 and it is at present 450,000.

Stagiston-It is the little things That worst a man most.
We shortly - You had it is. 1750 and

Empire Populated Mainly by Slavonians of Alpine Type

MODES OF EMIGRATION

The Eventus reform in Lines. office strangely to the front the fact I the great diversity of race groups which people the Empire. The true Russian constitutes seen

30 per cent of Milan families live in Russia in Surope, the remain of heat single room. Poles, Hebrews, Flass, Terre-Tartars, Mongols and Germane

Russians proper may be divided into three separate and distinct groups, namely: 1. Great Russians, or Museuvites, numbering about \$9,000,000; Then occupy the center of Burbanas Bus

Ma, and form about three-fourths of the population in the North and I. The Little Russians, or Rele-Russians, complimes termed through ian or Ruthentane, annabertag about

18,000,000. These are found mainly in the southwest, and to this branch the Coreaths May be attached, for they are Little Burnian to their language, and have settled in Livi Russia, though they have many colo nies in the southeast. I. The White Russlaux, School

HE 5,000,000. These are blanch under four district povers means the west. Then, again, there are approved

6,000,000 Russians in America Rose In addition there are in Russ

over 1,000,000 Burepeans of The nationalities besides the me Talgenes, or Expeles. It must, however, be been the mind that the area of Mai

conds \$ 660,000 square miles a lending as L stee from Parces Northern Asia. It is sent to times the size of the Parish explusive of Alaska has one-sixth part of the their bles the globe. It ledented fine one-balf of Haronet and placed Northern Asia, Lad Long and CORPTANCED TON OF SMALL SAME

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markens () consistent () consisten the type is preserved to the elimination of the different parts of country is partied on by the bers of Bletonigas and Link List And mythology through CORLES DE LA CORLE

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