

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Cardinal Martinielli to an Augustinian monk and was at one time prior general of the order.

The painter Makart, was sometimes as taciturn as Von Moltke, sat on an hour one evening at dinner next to the artist, Josephine Gallmayr, without uttering a word.

Seven governors of Massachusetts were born on the 4th of March. They were Andrew, Bowdoin, Butler, Clin, Gardner, Rice and Talbot.

One of New York's most fashionable dealers in footwear has the word "bootmaker" on his window in large letters in approved British style.

Sir Carew Rhys, the new governor of Newfoundland, began his official career in the London probate office in 1899, when he was 30, but five years later he took a magisterial post in the Leeward islands.

Speaker Whitecotton, of the Mississippi legislature, is said to carry a toothpick in his mouth 23 hours out of the 24. The habit is so well known among his friends that they make wagers with the unsuspecting that the speaker will have a toothpick in his mouth on some special occasion.

Until the German emperor was made a field marshal, no one but King Edward VII. himself was both field marshal of the British army and an admiral of the British navy.

GERMANS ON THE INCREASE.

Returns of the Last Census Show the Population of the Empire to Be 68,000,000.

The United States census office has received through the state department a consular report on the population of the German empire and its changes during the last century.

In 1793 the whole German empire had a population of about 25,000,000 and in 1815 Germany, through somewhat reduction in size, had a population of something more than 30,000,000.

Since 1871, when the modern German empire was organized, the population of Germany has increased about 55 per cent, a growth extremely rapid for an old country, and for one sending out large and steady streams of emigrants.

The provisional results of the census of Vienna, taken December 31, 1900, have just been announced, and according to a report from the consular general at Vienna showed a population of 1,635,647, or nearly 63,000 less than there were in Chicago when the recent census of that city was taken.

These figures show Vienna to rank next after London, Paris and Berlin among the European capitals, while in this country only New York and Chicago are larger. During the last ten years Vienna has increased 21.9 per cent, or slightly faster than the average of the whole United States.

A South African bred horse keeps his condition best, as he will get his head down and nibble whenever you get off his back. He is less excitable, too, than most English horses.

Never decide a bet. Never decide a bet; the loser will hate you.—Athenian Globe.

SMUGGLERS' TRICKS.

New Pier Rule of Custom House Puts Them to Their Wits' End.

Some of the Latest Dodges Tried by Schemers to Cheat the Government Out of Duties—Sharpshooters of the Officials.

The new rule excluding the friends of passengers from those parts of steamship piers which are required for the examination of baggage is defended by the custom house inspectors as lessening the opportunity for smuggling, and in connection with this many good stories are told of ingenious attempts to rob Uncle Sam of his duties.

Among others the case is cited of Albert E. Emanuel, who, on August 1 of last year, was met at the North German Lloyd pier by a woman representing herself to be his wife. While his baggage was being examined Inspector Timothy Donohue saw him put a bracelet on the woman's wrist.

Down at the large office they tell of a smuggler who was met upon his arrival last summer by a crowd of 13 relatives, who formed a solid wall around him and his baggage.

It was not many months ago that a wealthy Detroit clothing merchant, while waiting for his baggage to be examined, was detected passing a valuable diamond ring to a woman who had met him at the pier.

A few years ago a passenger was met most effusively by his brother-in-law, who clasped him in his arms and kissed him. After greetings had been exchanged and inquiries made regarding the health of the various members of the family, the brother-in-law started to leave the pier.

SIZE OF RAIN DROPS.

Exact Dimensions Ascertained by a Meteorologist at Paris.

The Paris Meteorologist Faideau has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of rain drops, says the New York World.

He finds that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch, the smallest one-hundredth of an inch, in diameter. They are larger in summer than in winter, and larger in hot than in cold climates.

The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends on the height from which it has fallen. Now, in summer the lower strata of air are warmer than in winter, and therefore clouds are formed at a greater height where conditions are favorable for rapid condensation.

In winter, as is well known, clouds often exist very near the ground. The velocity with which rain drops fall depends according to Faideau, both on their size and on the wind, which makes them fall obliquely.

The Difference. Son of a Mismatched Parent—Pa, have you ever been to sea? Parent—I have, my son. "Is there much difference between life on sea and life on land?" "Oh, yes, my boy; they do occasionally strike a calm at sea."—Richmond Dispatch.

Our Cooking-School. Teacher—Where were doughnuts first made? Scholar—In Greece.—Judge.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The six-foot man, no matter how self-composed he may be, is always "up in the air."—Indianapolis News.

In order to make home life interesting, an Atchison woman is giving a prize to her son who can guess nearest what she puts in a certain pie, says the Atchison Globe.

Advice.—Ranter—"We're getting up an amateur theatrical society and we're looking for a good motto; something appropriate, you know." Bunter—"What's the matter with 'Think twice before you act?'"—Philadelphia Press.

They Agreed.—"Mr. Carnegie is the greatest and most sensible philanthropist the world ever knew." "I agree with you, sir. And now, may I ask your business?" "I am a book seller. And you?" "I am a maker of hardwood book shelving."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bertha—"I do hate that Mr. Poller—always making remarks about one's dress." Edith—"You silly! He said your gown was a perfect dream. I don't see why you should be mad at that." Bertha—"I had been wearing that gown three days, and that was the first time he noticed it."—Boston Transcript.

"Was it me," sighed the fair maiden, who was being carried leopards and leopards from her home by the feudal knight, "I would that my hair was black, for he was footless. The maiden failed to catch the remark, and continued to tear her golden hair, as was customary in such cases."—Indianapolis News.

A TOWN IN TWO STATES.

And a Railroad That Has One Rail in Tennessee, the Other in Virginia.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record says that a certain change in the boundary line, as agreed between Virginia and Tennessee, has just been ratified by congress.

The city of Bristol, Tenn., did not care to pay for paving the entire thoroughfare up to the sidewalk on the Bristol (Va.) side, while the corporation of Bristol, Va., could not step across the imaginary line and expend city funds in Tennessee.

The result of the work is that the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee is in the center of Main street. There is now an electric street car line on this thoroughfare, with one rail in Tennessee and the other in Virginia.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION. Second Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson Was the Initial One at Washington.

No midnight frolics marked the advent of the aristocratic John Adams, nor did the people so indulge upon Jefferson's inaugurations, the second of which, in 1805, is memorable as having been the first inauguration held in Washington, says the National Magazine.

Hospitality and gayety reigned supreme from the first moments of Madison's presidency. After the ceremonies incident to administering the oath of office, the president and his escort were lavishly served, by ladies, at the white house.

More interesting, however, is his cordial welcome to his successor in comparison with John Adams' escape from the city in a private conveyance at dawn of Jefferson's inauguration day. Later presidents, too, have shown a less noble spirit than Jefferson's on similar occasions.

His Interest at Heart. He—Darling, would you like a little supper after the play? She—Yes, dear; but remember, now, I must insist for your sake that it doesn't cost more than \$25.—Harper's Bazar.

A LOW TIDE TOWN.

Where Business Stops and Schools Close When the Water Rises.

Its Site an Island That is Rapidly Sinking in the Waters of Chesapeake Bay—Keeping Its People on the Move.

On Holland Island, in Chesapeake bay, is the queerest town in the United States.

The ocean tides regulate the whole life of the place. At low tide the town is in full activity. Business, society functions and schools are then carried on. But when the flood tide sets in all people and children scamper for their homes, regardless of the time of day or night, says the New York World.

When high tide occurs at four or five o'clock in the morning the affairs of this town go on much the same as in any other town. By six or seven o'clock the water has receded from the streets and the merchants open their stores.

But when high tide occurs at mid-day all this is changed. The children must get up and go to school before light in the morning. Men hustle down town to their stores at three or four o'clock in the morning, anxious to do part of a day's business before the tide comes in.

Much money and labor have been expended by the property owners to combat the terrible action of the swift-running tides, but now all seems doomed to destruction.

Dr. Amos Brown, head professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania, has this to say about the island: "There may be two causes for this very peculiar disappearance. The fact that lands go out of sight, however, is no new thing, but for one to be swallowed so rapidly is certainly startling."

"A second consideration is that the swift tides of the Chesapeake may be rapidly cutting away the land from the top and sides, and this is a much slower process. I think that the rapidity of disappearance in the case of Holland Island would point to the first cause I mentioned, or possibly, to a combination of each.

Strangest Baptism on Record. An extraordinary ceremony was performed in Cape Town a few weeks ago. A lion tamer had been giving an exhibition for several days, and one evening he informed the audience that he had just become a father and he intended to baptize the infant on the following day in the lions' cage.

In the cage he stood, surrounded by his assistants, and near him were seated three women—his wife, one of her friends and the godmother of the infant. To the left of them stood the clergyman, holding the baby in his arms, and behind him was a gigantic African named Leo, who was to act as godfather on the occasion.

It would appear that the sultan of Morocco has become deeply fascinated with Highland music. His love for the bagpipes, for Scottish music and for the tartan is simply unique for one who is not a native of Scotland.

Too Much of a Monogamist. Wild animals are increasing so rapidly among the cattle ranches of Texas as to threaten herds. On the ranch of Lord Collin Campbell near El Paso last week cowboys, Indians and trained dogs held a round-up. Twelve black bears, seven grizzlies, 19 mountain lions and 150 wolves were killed.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The 118 British scientific societies number about 44,000 members.

Out of 1,614 people treated for hydrophobia in Paris last year, only four died.

Only one variety of apple, the red Astrachan, will grow in sub-tropical countries.

Less than half as many people die in England between the ages of 1 and 20 as did in 1850.

Seventy-seven out of every 1,000 children die before they are a month old, and 180 before they reach a year.

The steel production of the United States during 1899 was nearly 10,750,000 tons. This is about 4,500,000 tons in excess of Germany's total, and about 6,000,000 tons in excess of Great Britain.

Fifty thousand citizens of Indiana are employed in wood industries, and receive annually \$15,000,000 in wages. The product of this labor brings \$50,000,000 each year to Indiana's manufacturers.

The graphite mines discovered in 1893 in Portage county, Wis., by E. E. Taggart, of Stevens Point, are producing a material which is acknowledged, in the German market, to be superior to the Hungarian graphite.

Texas is not only an oil field, but it may become an important asphalt district. Tests from the Lucas well resulted in two grades of asphalt being obtained from it.

IS 144 AND STILL WORKS.

That is the Account Given by Her Neighbors of Martina Celada, a Peruvian Woman.

Here is a case of longevity vouched for by El Morro, of Arica, a city in one of the Peruvian provinces held for ransom by Chili.

In the valley of Copca, in the same province, it is said that there is a woman named Martina Celada, who is 144 years old and to this day works in the fields.

This old woman has seen three centuries, the eighteenth, the nineteenth and the dawn of the twentieth. She was twice married, the first time at the age of 40, and the second when she was 60.

She has a son and a daughter, all dead; some of her grandchildren are living, and she has great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. Two of the last generation are of marriageable age, so the old lady may yet live to see her fifth generation.

The old woman has some means, but she does not want to enjoy them, because she says it is not yet time. She wants to live as she does in order to entertain all that come to her house.

It may be said in passing that such stories of great old age are not very uncommon in Peru, where the facility for gaining a living and the equable climate seem to conduce to longevity. It is a very common thing to see Indians (choloes) who are said to be as old as 100 years or more, doing their daily work with the ease of a young man and carrying their years as lightly as in the days of their youth.

Car's Fondness for a Rabbit. The tinnest of rabbits wandered into the yard of a Denver woman recently, and when the family cat, a notable fighter, bore down upon the little bunch of fur the onlookers expected to see it torn to pieces. Not so, however. Thomas looked it over, smelled it over, licked it over, and then led it to a snug retreat behind the kitchen stove.

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NEW ART JEWELRY.

Curious and Very Costly Pieces Made by Master Workmen.

Revival of Wonderful Metal Work of Renaissance Times Popularized by the Paris Exposition—Features of Work.

A new fad in jewelry has slowly been making its way to favor in recent years, and the Paris exposition brought it into something like popularity. Fortunately, the expense of the work and the fact that it appeals to the artistic taste more than to the canons of elegance generally current promises to keep the fashion from becoming fatally common.

The Salique jewelry is perhaps the finest example of this new work, which is, after all, old, for it works back to the wonderful metal work of renaissance times and makes the precious metals merely incidental. The exhibition of Rene Salique's work at the exposition was a revelation to the host who had known nothing about him.

This work has been eagerly sought for in Europe for years past, but his prices are fabulous and he does not sell to dealers, but works only on special orders, which it may be his whim to accept; so, up to the present time, his jewels have been obtained only by royal personages or other illustrious patrons, and their number is not very great.

Castellani, in Rome, has had a reputation for work of the same general order as Salique's, although he has achieved nothing to equal the Salique jewels, and a crowd of lesser lights have been following the same path with more or less success.

Of course, the central idea of this jewelry is beauty and exclusiveness of design. The masters of the craft, like Salique, often make the jewel, whatever it may be, with direct reference to the appearance and personality of the woman who is to wear it, and this opens up an endless vista of suggestive and symbolic possibilities.

Then again the jewel may be made merely to carry out a conception in the mind of the artist, without reference to the future owner. Rare stones are introduced wherever the design requires their color, but very often the semi-precious stones answer the artistic requirements better than the more costly jewels and are used by preference, without thought of the comparative cost.

If a patron is willing to put a crown's ransom of rubies into an order and Salique thinks pink topaz or lapis lazuli accords better with his design, the buyer doesn't get the rubies. Moonstones are particular favorites with Salique and with many of his followers, because they lend themselves to symbolism and suggestion without detracting from the effect of the metal work and design.

American designers are taking up the art jewel idea, and a new era of extravagance in jewelry is evidently at hand. Gorgeous tiaras and stomachers of diamonds will not do now. My lady must have specially designed and eccentric jewelry of which there is no duplicate, which bears the signature of a master craftsman.

Several of the New York jewelers brought home quantities of signed jewels in unusual designs, and have sold them rapidly. One ring for a man, labeled "The Heart of the Oak" and signed by a famous French workman, was a particularly good specimen, although it hadn't a hint of a precious stone about it. The ring was wrought in semblance of bark, and bore a strange, stylized head, that at first glance looked merely like the gnarled knot on a limb of a tree.

One Chicago woman has taken up this art jewel craft with immense success, and has orders so far in advance that she says it will be impossible for her to promise anything before 1903.

Tranquil for a Legionnaire. "I have an aunt, a dear old soul, who does the most remarkable things in the name of charity," said a Philadelphia man. "She always has some starving family to attend to. She would be quite at a loss without a starving family. Sometimes I know she is dreadfully imposed upon, but you couldn't convince her of that. One day last week she came to me and said: 'Nephew, have you an old pair of trousers you don't want?'"

"What do you want a pair of trousers for?" I asked. "To give to a poor man who hasn't any legs," she replied. It was all I could do to keep from laughing in her face, but I controlled myself and said: "Why, yes; I can let you have an old pair of trousers, and an old pair of shoes, too!" Even then the absurdity of it didn't strike her. "Oh, you are so good!" she exclaimed. And she went away with the trousers and shoes for the poor man who didn't have any legs."—Philadelphia Record.

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